

The Hindu Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

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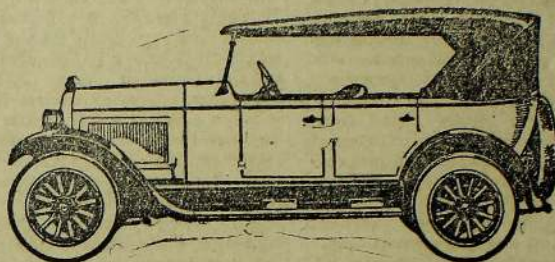
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18. Calcutt Car, Rs. 6200/.
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Rover 24" frame Rs. 135/.

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NOTICE.

I, Kathiravelu Eiyatambay of Kopay, Jaffna, do hereby notify that I shall hereafter sign my name as Kathiravelu Eiyatambay Ramalingham.

Kopay, Jaffna,
23-12-26,
Mis. 947.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1926

CATHOLIC CHAMPION OF
THE PROTESTANT
MISSIONARIES.

OUR EDITORIAL NOTE OF THE 13TH INST. on the unjustifiable efforts of the Missionaries has given another occasion to the "Catholic Guardian" to pose as a champion of the Missionaries. Our contemporary's championship only makes the case of the Missionaries still worse. We are accused of bigotry and ignorance. But bigotry and ignorance are found in more abundance in circles which deny freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of investigation than in communities which are proverbially noted for the catholicity of their views and toleration of the opinions of others. There is no greater bigotry than to prevent innocent young men from the practice of their religion and to use inquisitorial methods to compel them to conform to Christian worship and practice.

Christian bigotry and ignorance have been mainly responsible for the Chinese revolt. Hence the condemnation by Lord Inchcape of the activities of the Missionaries. Our contemporary states that the Chinese nationalism is kicking against the privileged position of foreign trade and foreign investments. But advisedly or in ignorance our contemporary omits the privileged position of the Missionaries. Foreign trade, foreign politics, foreign Missions are the three great factors by which Western nations attempt to impose their domination on Non-Christian peoples. In a recent book entitled "Christian Missions and Oriental Civilizations" published by a Missionary at Shanghai in 1924 it is stated that "foreign missions even for the laymen assume an international importance equal to that of foreign trade or foreign politics". The reaction against foreign trade, foreign politics and foreign mission has already begun in China. The great Anti-Chinese Student Movement which has now been stirring China from end to end and which has its ramifications throughout the country is the direct outcome of the Missionary aggression. The recent legislation which has been passed in China will not only curtail the influence of foreign schools but will make hereafter the Missionary work very difficult if not impossible. This legislation prohibits the using of schools for proselytising purposes. Religious instruction is prohibited except with the consent of the parent or guardian. Thirdly the head of a school and at least half of the members of the public body which controls it must be Chinese. The Missionaries are now appealing to the treaty clauses which secured them the privileged position in China. Yet our contemporary states that Jaffna is the only place under the sun which is obsessed by anti-Christian fanaticism!

Our Catholic contemporary resents our characterisation of the Missionary efforts as mischievous. The efforts of the Missionaries to undermine the "ancient faiths of China which are as sacred to a Chinaman as Christianity to an Englishman" have according to the admission of Lord Inchcape resulted in the loss of British trade and investments. Let us see what Lord Curzon had to say about the Missionaries. "Without hostility to the Missionaries," says Lord Curzon, "it is impossible to ignore the fact that English Missionaries are a source of political unrest and frequently of international trouble subversive of the national institutions of a country in which they reside." Is there anything more mischievous than the efforts to subvert the national institutions of a country. The Missionaries do that in Jaffna. Let us further see what the "Saturday Review" has to say about the Missionaries. "Almost all our recent 'little wars' have sprung more or less directly, from the enterprise of Missionaries. The Abyssinian affair was caused by Missionaries, Missionaries spread the reports about Octowayo's

cruelty and contempt of the Sabbath day, which at least hastened the perhaps inevitable encounter with the Zulus. A Missionary complicated the relations of the late Government with the Porte, and Missionaries have interfered pretty freely with the domestic Royal quarrels which keep Barina in hot water". Is there anything more mischievous than these efforts of the Missionaries?

What is the objective of the Missionary enterprise? Proselytising is not their only object. Promotion of the trade of the country to which they belong is their another object. President Copen of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions thus stated the commercial motive of the Mission work. "Save the world to save America" was the theme of the annual address of President Copen. He said, in part we need to develop foreign missions to save our nation commercially. It is only as we develop missions that we shall have a market in the Orient which will demand our manufactured articles in sufficient quantities to match our increased facilities. The Christian man is our customer. The heathen has, as a rule, few wants. It is only when the man is changed that there comes this desire for the manifold articles that belong to the Christian man and the Christian home. The Missionary is everywhere and always the pioneer of trade." When ever Missionary work is threatened in China the Missionaries are backed by European gunboats and bayonets. Lucadio Hearn, Lecturer on English Literature in the University of Tokyo, says:—"Force, the principal instrument of Christian propaganda in the past, is still the force behind our mission. We force Missionaries upon China, for example, under treaty clauses extorted by war, and pledge ourselves to support them with gun-boats and to exact enormous indemnities for the lives of such as get themselves killed. So China pays blood-money at regular intervals, and is learning more and more each year the value of what we call Christianity." The Missionary is a creator of international trouble. Is there anything more mischievous than these activities?

In the book entitled "Christian Missions and Oriental Civilization", Dr Price, the author makes a comprehensive study of the Missionary work throughout the world. The whole range of Missionary literature is surveyed, studied and conclusions drawn therefrom. "To get non-Christians under the control of the Christian Church (as an institution and as group influences), was a general aim of Christian Missions. Psychologically this aim requires, first producing conflict, and second resolution of the conflict in such a way as to guarantee new centres of control under the influence of the propagandist Missionary convert group. Sociologically speaking this aim implies producing such disintegration of social organisation as debases any forces that oppose him or that will not submit to him. These aims are unequivocal and bold. One of the clearest instances of them is shown in the Christian attitude toward the weakening of non-Christian religions. The fact that they are rising to defend themselves with their inadequate protective technique—this is taken by prominent leaders of Christian movement as a call to Christianity to destroy them past recovery before they had time to rally their forces. Conflict and disorganisation are specifically aimed at systematically planned for and persistently and thoroughly worked toward by the use of an aged and highly efficient technique. They may be disguised." (Italics are ours). (P.P. 496-6)

The aim of the Missionary, our readers will note is to bring the non-Christian under the power of the Church, to weaken the hold of the non-Christian religions, to produce conflict and disorganisation in the non-Christian society and to destroy all their efforts to defend themselves. In so doing their methods are purposely and deliberately disguised. These efforts have been made in Jaffna for the last one century. Is there anything more mischievous than these activities of the missionaries? Our contemporary states that the Chinese Generals would not take the property of the Catholic Missions for military purposes without the permission of the Catholic priests. What a great tribute to the culture, civilization, magnanimity and moral standard of the "heathen" nations! Can the same thing be said of the Christians in Europe, either in their war among themselves or with non-Christian nations?

Our contemporary states, that the Chinese national movement is led by Chinese atheists who were educated in European schools and colleges. Nothing is more "scandalously false". Chinese movement is largely a religious movement. China

is more attached to her ancient faiths than France, Italy or Mexico to the Catholic faith. The religious condition of Mexico is thus described by an Italian journalist who visited Mexico recently.

"Mexico is only nominally Catholic. Her thirty five dioceses and her thirty thousand priests have made no more impression upon her physiognomy than have the Missionaries upon some parts of China and Japan. There is no resemblance whatsoever between ostensibly Catholic Mexico and any country in Europe or America that is really Catholic. The Roman Church occupies here a place not much different from that which it might hold in a Confucian, Shinto, Brahman or pagan country. For Mexico is obsessed by Aztec nationalism, by a desire to extirpate the religion of those who brought her both Christianity and European civilization and to exalt the memory of the Montezumaw emperors. This campaign has culminated in a feeling that the Roman Church is antinational. This is the reason why we need expect no Mexican, whether Indian or non-Indian, to become a martyr for his faith. It explains, furthermore, why the extraordinarily complex religious situation has not aroused the people, or excited them to offer violent resistance to the Government measures." *Modern Review* Oct. 1926 Page 435

Our contemporary says that those who slander the missionaries owe much to them and threatens to go into their antecedents. Our contemporary is welcome to do so, if it desires.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

The announcement that Mr Chelliah H. Cooke, J. P., has become the manager and proprietor of the well known Protestant "MORNING STAR," has not come as a surprise. Members of Mr Cooke's family have had a direct interest in the paper for three successive generations. In our opinion, the American Mission has done very wisely in handing the paper over to Mr. Chelliah H. Cooke, than whom a better person cannot be found to continue the policy and traditions of this well-known paper. In 1914, when Mr. Chelliah H. Cooke donated his share to the American Mission, the latter wrote to Mr. Cooke and said, "We cordially recognize your zeal and devotion to the paper and we accept it as a trust to be held for the good of the people of Jaffna". We are glad to learn that the policy of the paper will continue to be the same as before. Whatever might be our differences in religious matters we strongly feel that the Protestant Christian Community must have an Organ of its own, and, in our opinion, we cannot think of a better exponent of Protestant Christian views on public matters than the "Morning Star". Another matter on which we might congratulate the new management is the continuity of the services of Mr. J. V. Chelliah, M. A. as the Editor. Mr. Chelliah's Association with the paper as its Editor is in itself a guarantee that a high standard will always be maintained. We wish the "Star" under its new management all success.

LOCAL & GENERAL

OURSELVES.—Mr. M. Sabaratnam having resigned his place as Editor, *Hindu Organ*, Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam B.A. Advocate, has been appointed in his place and he will assume work from next month.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.—Mr. E. K. Shivasubramania Iyer wants us to assure the public that he is not the "Pro Bono Publico" of Kankasattural, whose letter on the E. S. L. C. Examination of October 1924 appeared in our issue of the 25th inst.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. A. Troup M.A. Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, has gone on a short visit to Kandy and will be returning to Jaffna on the 1st prox.

—Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, Advocate, Jaffna, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kayes & Mallegam, during the absence of Mr. A. G. Kandasabinghe, from December 22, 1926 to January 3, 1927 inclusive, or until the resumption of duties by that officer.

STAMP DUTY.—As it appears that, owing to the reduction of the postal rate on inland letters from six to five cents, some uncertainty exists as to the stamp duty required on receipts, it is hereby notified that the reduction of postal rate, which came into effect from December 1, 1926, does not affect receipts, and other documents liable to a duty of six cents under the Stamp Ordinance, No. 10 of 1919. The rates of stamp duty appearing in Schedule B, part I of the said Ordinance remain unaltered.—*Press Communique*.

THE GALLUS ASSOCIATION.—It is understood that the above Association is to be revived shortly.

Continued up.

The Jaffna Hindu College.

The Jaffna Hindu College closed for the holidays on the 17th inst. and will reopen on the 5th inst. The college will again be closed on the 13th inst. for the Pongal holidays.

NEW ADMISSIONS:—

New admissions will take place on the 5th inst. The Intermediate and Inter Science classes will also be formed on the same day. Boarders are expected to be in by the evening of the 4th inst.

E. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1926:—

Out of 13 candidates who sat for the E. S. L. C. Examination, held in October last, from the Jaffna Hindu College, 11 came out successful: 6 in the First Division and 5 in the Second Division.

E. S. L. C. Examination
October 1926.

The following are the names of the candidates from the Jaffna Hindu College and its Branch School, who came out successful in the above examination:—

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.

First Division.

M. H. M. Abdulbader, A. Arumugam, T. Bhagavadhasan, O. Mahendra, S. Sangarasivam and M. Sinnatambay.

Second Division.

S. Nagalingam, V. Thambayah, O. Thambiappah, T. Veerasingam and V. Rajadurai.

HINDU ENGLISH SCHOOL,
CHAVAKACHOBERI.

First Division.

P. Kanapathipillai and T. Thampipillai.

Second Division.

A. Kathiravathipillai and S. Valuthampillai, HINDU ENGLISH MIXED SCHOOL, URUMPERAI.

Second Division.

S. Nagalingam, HINDU ENGLISH INSTITUTE, VADDUKODDAI, Second Division, O. Amhalavarnar, S. Basubramaniam, S. Nadarajah and S. Sinnatambay.

Continued.

VICE CHAIRMAN, U. D. C.—We are glad to learn that at the last meeting of the Jaffna U. D. C., Mr. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy B.A., the popular Merchant and Licensed Proprietor of Kanthermadam, was unanimously elected Vice Chairman, in place of Mr. S. Sivagurunathar, Proprietor, whose term expires on the 31st inst. Appreciative references were also made at the same meeting to the good work done by the retiring Vice Chairman.

SARASWATHI VILASA SABHA VISIT MALAYA.—It is understood that the above popular Amateur Dramatic Society will be touring in Malaya in April next and that the arrangements are in the hands of a touring committee specially appointed for the purpose. Since its foundation in 1913 the Sabha has visited only Colombo once, though it has staged several plays in different parts of Jaffna and given many benefit performances in aid of charitable undertakings at different centres. We understand that among the places likely to be visited are Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Penang, Seremban and Klang.

Y. M. H. A. (CENTRAL).—It is understood that steps are being taken to locate the Central Y. M. H. A. in the bungalow now known as St. Mary's Hotel. The bungalow is the property of Madaliyar T. Karalappillai, the well known broker of Colombo.

MAILBODDY SOUTH Y. M. H. A.—Under the auspices of the above Association an interesting and instructive lecture in Tamil on "Fundamentals of Saivism" was delivered by Swami Vipulananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mutt at the Mahadeva Vidyasalai, Kurumpakaddi on Friday the 17th commencing at 7 p.m. Mr. S. R. Muttukumaru presided. At the close of the meeting, the chairman offered some remarks. The meeting came to a close at about 9 p.m. with the singing of Thevaram.

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.—Dr. Archibald Gordon Smith, M.D., Ch.B. (Hons.), Glasgow, F.R.C.S. (Edinb.), has been appointed, by the Secretary of State, Professor of Anatomy in the Ceylon Medical College. Dr. Smith was demonstrator of anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London, for 3½ years, from 1923 to 1925. He is expected to arrive in Ceylon early in January.

INDIGENOUS MEDICINE.—It is learnt that the Committee appointed by Government on the question of assistance to be granted in the training of practitioners in the indigenous systems of medicine has forwarded its report to the Government. The following are among the recommendations of the Committee:—(a) The creation of a Board of Indigenous Medicine (b) a Medical College (c) a Hospital attached to it (d) the grant of Scholarships to suitable candidates to enable them to proceed to centres of Ayurvedic learning in India for training pending the construction for the buildings for the College and Hospital. The Committee is of opinion that the proposed College and Hospital should be run entirely at Government's expenses.

Continued up.

Notice to Correspondents:—

C. A. M. Young.—Unsatisfactory.

The Tamil Union, Wellawatte.

NONPOLITICAL CONFERENCE POSTPONED

The Hon. Secretary of the Tamil Union Wellawatte writes as follows:

Anticipating the return of Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan, the President of the above Union, the proposed All Ceylon Tamil Non-political Conference which is being organized by the Union and which was fixed for 15th, and 16th proximo, has been postponed for (Saturday and Sunday) the 22nd and 23rd, January 1937. Of which and other connected details a final programme will be issued early in January.

There will be an address of welcome by the organizing Committee followed by an Opening Address. The Conference will be divided into four sessions, and Mr. Navies Selvadurai, J. P., M. B. E., has kindly consented to preside over the first session followed by the Hon. Mr. K. Balasubramaniam, M. L. C., and Dr. E. V. Renukam, M. M. C. and another, whose names will be announced later.

Individual members and delegates from recognised Tamil Associations from all over the Island are expected to take part in the deliberations.

There is also a proposal to exhibit lantern slides on malaria and hookworm in connection with the paper on 'Sanitation' by Dr. S. F. Chelappa, if suitable accommodation could be found for the purpose.

OBITUARY.

MRS. T. ARUNACHALAM.

We regret to record the death of Sreemathi Sellamammal wife of Mr. T. Arunachalam of the G. P. O. Colombo which took place at Vannarponnai on the 25th inst. The deceased is a sister of Mr. C. Mailbagam and a cousin of Mr. K. Somasundaram C. C. S. She leaves behind two little sons. The funeral was largely attended and the cremation took place at about 5.30 p. m.

Swami Shradanand Shot Dead.

Swami Shradanand, the well known Aryasamaji leader, was shot dead by a Moslem, Abdul Baabir, on the 23rd evening. Dharam Singh, attempting to rescue Swami Shradanand, was seriously injured and admitted to hospital. The assailant was arrested.

Swami Shradanand's death was instantaneous, receiving five shots. His attendant died the next day. The assailant sought interviews to discuss problems of Islamic theology. The Swami pleaded that as he was recovering from bronchial pneumonia, he advised another day. The culprit pretended a thirst and was given water. When the attendant was removing the jug he seized the opportunity and fired.

The assailant was arrested. In a scuffle, Dharam Singh was severely injured, but made a statement to the police incriminating Abdul Baabir.

Congress circles are shocked at the news of Swami Shradanand's murder. Though the Swami recently severed his connection with the Congress his services after the Amritsar disturbance in 1919 are recalled.

The tragic incident has upset all the plans of the Congress leaders' work for communal unity and has given a definite set-back, as the militant element among the Hindus may now be difficult to control.

Continued.

CEYLON'S CONTRIBUTION TO "NOT FORGOTTEN FUND"—The Prince of Wales visited the wounded ex-servicemen's Christmas party at Buckingham Palace on the 21st inst. He accepted, on behalf of the Not Forgotten Association, a cheque for £1,000 from Ceylon, in aid of the funds of the Association, and authorised a cable to Ceylon expressing his appreciation of this generous help.

FLOOD AT VERUGAL—The P. W. D. has notified that the Batticaloa-Tincoomale road is flooded and impassable for traffic at Verugal.

LORD HAWKE TO VISIT CEYLON—Lord Hawke, the famous old Captain of Yorkshire and former President of the M. C. C., who visited Ceylon two years ago with Lady Hawke will be arriving in Colombo early in February next to spend a few days in the Island.

A MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT—Car No. C. 5691, driven by one Benedict Abeywardena, knocked down two women at Kockavil on the 22nd inst. Both sustained injuries and are in hospital.

KARAINAGAR VETAVILEL SAINITH SCHOOL—A public meeting will be held in the above school on Friday the 31st inst. at 4 p. m. to have the accounts of the new building read and approved. The accounts shall be published in the Tamil "Hindu Organ" after it is approved duly.

MADRAS ADVOCATE GENERAL—Mr. T. R. Venkata Ramana Sastri, Advocate General of Madras, who arrived in Colombo on the 23rd inst. is staying with the Hon. Mr. K. Natesa Aiyar. He will spend a few days in Ceylon.

CORRESPONDENCE

MANIPAY UDAYARSHIP.

To The Editor "Hindu Organ."

Sir, We have read with much interest the letter that appeared in your paper of the 15th inst. written by "Facts" who pointed out to me the misrepresentations in our letter to you concerning the above subject and who stated that Sandilipay was the home of Udayars for the last one and a half centuries. We presume from this that Sandilipay had no Udayars before 150 years whereas nobody can dispute the fact that every village in Ceylon had and has this particular headman since a very long time. To state facts, we did not quote even one word in our letter to you to deny that Sandilipay had no Udayars. "Facts" quoted a list of Udayars that Sandilipay had. I am afraid to quote a list of Udayars that Manipay had, lest you will have no space in your column for its publication. We may mention a few: V. Suppa Udayar, Karalappil Udayar, Karthasa Udayar, Sannomughe Udayar, Swaminatha Udayar, Kanagasabai Udayar etc. all under British rule. "Facts" will do well to raise the fact that Manipay and Sandilipay were separate Udayarship Divisions for a very long time and both were amalgamated only recently for the sake of retrenchment. Once more we assure "Facts" of not having made any misrepresentations regarding facts of Sandilipay. We only expressed the prominence of Manipay and appealed to the authorities to make the best selection possible among the applicants of the place.

One of our pleas was that the place is in want of efficient Headmen from the many undetected crimes going on there and if an efficient Udayar is appointed among the residents of the place, he will be very serviceable to the people as for as supervision is concerned. But can "Facts" deny the fact that Manipay is more prominent than Sandilipay.

Manipay,
23.12.36

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
One Interested.

CASTE DISPUTE AT MOOLAY.

The Editor "Hindu Organ", J. H. H.

Sir, The alleged caste dispute between the Velaiyals and the Nalavays needs the immediate interference of the Hindu leaders at least to give the lie direct to the exaggerated version of Father Gnanaaprakasam appearing in the Press. Father Gnanaaprakasam as the local Proselytising Agent of the Catholics, as everyone knows, is an adept in turning to his advantage any slight difference of opinion between two castes in any village. It is no exaggeration to state it has of late become his hobby to try by all means to extend the cleavage between two castes in a village to gain his own object of proselytising the villagers. Is it not surprising to see that when so many proselytising agents are at work in this District, the accused concerned in any serious case and their relations, or the weaker side in any faction in a village seek refuge only in Father Gnanaaprakasam? It is high time for the Government to interfere in the matter and see that neither Father Gnanaaprakasam nor any outsider interferes in a dispute between two castes in a village and thus make matters worse by encouraging one of the parties concerned to refuse to have matters amicably settled.

No one should be allowed to arrogate to himself a function which is expected to be discharged by Government. All British subjects expect the Government to take adequate measures and necessary precautions to protect them from any kind of oppression. It will reflect on the efficient administration of the District if Father Gnanaaprakasam who has nothing to do with the Hindus at Moolay is allowed to interfere in a dispute in that village and make any kind of settlement impossible. He is keeping the 60 Nalavays in his church premises at Tincovely in his own interest and not of any philanthropic motive. He is quite aware of the fact that he could not achieve his object of proselytising those sixty Nalavays if the dispute between them and the Velaiyals is allowed to be amicably settled. If those are allowed to go back to their village or kept away from the surveillance of himself or his agents, the leaders of the Hindu Community, in the interest of the village itself, would have a chance of settling the dispute amicably (which Father Gnanaaprakasam would naturally dislike). In the interest of the villagers and on behalf of the depressed class (including the 60 who have taken refuge in the Church premises at Tincovely).

We request the Government to tell Father Gnanaaprakasam once for all that they do not want his help to protect the down trodden or the oppressed from any kind of oppression. It will be fresh in the minds of the authorities concerned what part he played in connection with the Tranamadai prisoners. Will the Government without any further delay cause enquiries to be made in the caste dispute at Moolay and find out how far his version published in the "Times of Ceylon" in his appeal for help, is true?

Continued up.

The Pangudutive Causeway.

The following is the full text of the Memorial sent recently by the President and Members of the Mulaya Pangudutive Lykia Sangam urging the necessity for the consideration of Pangudutive causeway first:—

The Memorialists urge that the Memorialists forwarded to Your Excellency a Cablegram on the 7th June 1936, during Your Excellency's visit to Jaffia praying for the immediate construction of the Velanai Pangudutive Causeway and believing that their case was not fully explained in the scope of a Cablegram they beg leave to submit this present Memorial.

That the importance of Pangudutive in point of population and otherwise has reiterated in the several Memorials sent to Your Excellency, and even in public press, and therefore it is not the intention of the Memorialists to do so again here, nor do they believe that Your Excellency is so unmindful of this importance as to deny redress of a longstanding grievance.

The Memorialists and their thousands of brethren from Pangudutive who are in far away civilized countries in their occupational pursuits do not infrequently have occasions to visit their homes, when it is their experience to be struck by a disparity in the matter of their enjoying a primary transport facility which is still allowed to remain primitive days.

That the people who are to be benefited by a Causeway between Velanai and Pangudutive are also those of Nainative and Delft which are important Islands and that their population plus the population of Pangudutive outbeat the population of all the other islands put together.

That the Memorialists come to know that Your Excellency has consented to construct one causeway for the present either between Araly and Velanai or between Pannal and Allepiddy and therefore beg to respectfully submit that this action ignoring the more urgent demands of the residents of Pangudutive, Nainative and Delft would only tantamount to giving to whom so ever that hail in abundance and denying a charitable gift to whom that hath nothing.

That the truth of the above statement can be gauged by a sympathetic sight of passengers in the shallow sea between Velanai and Pangudutive especially during dry weather, when men and women with baggage on their shoulders will be seen to wade through in knee deep water, miles along, panting and sighing, and bemoaning their plight in these days of British benevolence under the benign flag of the British Raj.

That the Memorialists will not venture to interfere with Your Excellency's present decision, if the ferry service inaugurated in 1925 between Velanai and Pangudutive is as convenient and useful as the services in other ferries on deep water, and if such connection with the mainland will in any appreciable degree mitigate the hardships of the predominant population of Pangudutive, Nainative and Delft.

That in consequence of the inconvenient transport facilities the people of Pangudutive, Nainative and Delft are in many ways incapacitated to get the very best of their fertile soil and make it much more productive than at present, and this circumstance at this time of economic crisis is sadly to be deplored.

That in their anxiety to solve this unfortunate and longstanding grievance the Memorialists went even so far as to promise Your Excellency a contribution towards the cost of constructing a Causeway between Velanai and Pangudutive, and that they are prepared to make good this promise even now.

That the Memorialists beg that Your Excellency will be pleased to go fully into their grievance and grant an early redress by sanctioning the Causeway between Pangudutive and Velanai.

Continued.

It is strange to see some of the Hindu Leaders sitting as silent spectators, without taking any steps to settle amicably the disputes between any two Communities among the Hindus. Will it be too much to say that, with the exception of a few, the other leaders seem to think that it is not their business to interfere in and settle amicably any dispute among the villagers who are Hindus? The Public will be very glad to know from them in what all matters concerning the Hindu Society they can expect their leadership, their co-operation and help. Will some of the leaders spend a few minutes in their calm moments, search their hearts and find out what services they have rendered to their fellow men in distress looking to them for guidance. When there are men in India who have given up their whole fortune and have come out to serve their fellow men in all possible ways, is our country so unfortunate as not to have sufficient men who can devote at least a part of their leisure hours to serve their fellow men? Are we going to allow outsiders to say "The Hindus are a disorganised lot. They have no common interest. They have no common aim. Some of the Hindu Leaders are only job hunters and title hunters. Some of them are after name and fame. They can move their fingers in any matter only when they find that their interest is at stake."

To the Hindus who do not want to come out in public and identify themselves in Hindu Movements intended to safeguard the interest of the Hindus and to set their house in order for fear of incurring the displeasure of other communities, we say, in the words of a Poet,

"It is no use sitting upon the fence,
And dolefully counting 'a handful of pence'
If you are waiting your dreams to come true,
Just roll up your sleeves and begin to do."

Yours etc,
"A Hindu"

Jaffna, 25th Dec 36

The Ceylon Students' Association.

(From Our London Correspondent.)

The first meeting after the Annual General meeting was held on the 27th November at the 112 Gower Street, W. O. L. at 2.30 p. m. with the new President Mr. J. E. Gunasekera in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the new Joint Secretary Mr. W. A. De Silva, and confirmed by the house, no less than thirty nine new members were elected. It shows that more Ceylon students are coming over to the West and, in passing, I would mention that the fibre and character of the new batch seem to be an improvement on the previous generation of students.

CEYLON FISHERIES.

Then followed the lecture by Prof. D. M. S. Watson F. R. S. on "Ceylon Fisheries and what may be done with them." At the beginning of the lecture he referred to the Pearl Fisheries which, he said, doesn't unfortunately pay on account of the long intervals between the seasons. The Government therefore will not afford to take it up. He then dwelt on the edible fishes classifying them as those that live in midwater like the herring and those that live at the bottom of the sea like the sole. The British fisherman used nets some two miles long to catch them and it is quite common to ensnare a million fishes at a time. A peculiarity he referred to is the migration of fishes from one home to another at specified seasons. The fisherman is conversant with these migrations and looks out for those seasons to make his fortune.

In Ceylon there are 2 special beds for fishes. One is in the North, to the east of India, the other being to the South of India at a distance of some 20 hours' journey by steamboat. He said that at present Ceylon imports every year no less than £200,000 worth of fish, and there is every reason for its being stopped, if right methods are used.

HOUSING SCHEME

AND THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

After the lecture the house adjourned to tea. Among the visitors were the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Fletcher, Rev. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook. After half an hour, they resumed for business. A committee composed of Mr. J. E. Gunasekera, Mr. O. B. de Silva, Mr. T. Nallathanthan, Mr. O. B. Perera and Mr. B. Jadrual was formed to draft a report, on the details connected with a house in London for Ceylon students to be presented to the Legislative Council. Mr. Fletcher showed great interest and sympathy with the scheme and is trying his best to help the Association.

Last Tuesday i. e. 30th November, Mr. Fletcher met this sub-committee to find out first hand the aspirations and needs of the students in connexion with this housing scheme. He is of firm opinion that the Government should undertake to provide the students with a home. Next Saturday the committee and he are going out to see some buildings at Putney. The Colonial Secretary is certainly to be congratulated for this interest he bestows on Ceylon students.

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

BUDDHIST ACADEMY IN LENINGRAD—Preparations are being made for the opening of a special institution for the study of Buddhism in Leningrad. It will be organised in four departments—Japanese, Indian, Chinese and Mongolian at the head of which will be four eminent Sanskrit scholars, one from each of the nationalities mentioned. The Soviet Government has borne the initial cost, and guarantees the institution financially for the future.

RAVAGES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BOMBAY.—In view of the ever increasing prevalence of tuberculosis in the city and the high death rate resulting therefrom, the Bombay Municipal Corporation has requested the Commissioner to report what measures should be adopted to check the spread of the disease and start a sanatorium in Bombay or outside for the treatment of the disease.

SUSPENSION OF A MADRAS VAKIL.—Mr. T. Arumathamballilal, a High Court Vakil of longstanding practice and a prominent member of the Indian Christian community was on the 17th inst. suspended from practice for a period of 6 months on a charge of professional misconduct. In October 1933 last a client of his entrusted him with Rs. 3,000/- to be paid into court for a claim against him. The Vakill utilized the money for his own purpose a year later part of the amount was recovered, while for the unrecovered balance the client filed an action, which resulted in the suspension of the Vakill.

TEN GREATEST LIVING INDIANS—The following is the result of the poll in the "Indian National Herald" competition for naming the ten greatest living Indians:—

Gandhi	9,308
Tagore	7,391
Bose	5,954
Nehru	4,035
A. Ghose	3,907
P. C. Ray	3,524
Sarojini Naidu	3,519
Madhava	2,618
L. Jost Rai	2,568
V. S. S. Sastri	1,516

(Hindu)

Jaffna Urban District Council.

ELECTION OF A VICE-CHAIRMAN.

The following are the minutes of proceedings of a general meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council held at the Office of the Council on Monday the 20th December 1926 at 4 p.m.

Present:—The Hon. Mr. A. Anagaratnam, Chairman; Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Vice Chairman; Messrs. S. Kanagasabai, T. H. Crosette, R. R. Nalliah, R. Subramaniam, K. Somasundaram, V. S. S. Kumaraswamy, A. M. M. Abdulader and the Secretary.

The minutes of proceedings of the special meeting held on the 30th November 1926 having been previously circulated to the members of the Council were taken as read and confirmed.

MOTIONS ON LATRINES DEFERRED.

The following motion that stood in the name of Mr. P. Moses was at his request deferred with the permission of the Council.

"That in view of the many representations made by the people against the introduction of the dry-earth latrine within the U. D. C. area, on the ground of impracticability in carrying out the system satisfactorily in the absence of water supply and proper drainage, this Council is of opinion that the introduction of the system be deferred till the facilities above referred to are provided.

"Further that this Council urges that public latrines be provided in localities where the necessity exists for the same, as urged in the report of the Sanitation Committee.

The following motion that stood in the name of Mr. T. H. Crosette was allowed to stand over:—
"To facilitate a steady increase of dry-earth latrines in the Urban area that in place of the proposed conservancy rate of one rupee per bucket the expenses of conservancy be met by raising the percentage of the assessment tax so that the incidence of taxation fall more on the well to do than on the poor.

Considered petition from Ramasanthi Kana-pathipillai, Renter, Small Bozair re loss sustained at Small Bozair during the cholera epidemic.

Mr. K. Somasundaram moved that a compensation of Rs. 100/- be paid to the renter.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah seconded.—Carried.

FIRE ENGINE FOR JAFFNA.

Considered letter No. 5669 of 3rd December 1926 from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, N. P. J. Jaffna re Minimax Portable Fire Engine for Jaffna.

It was resolved to write to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, N. P. that as the finances of the Council do not permit of its purchasing at present a fire engine he be good enough to approach Government with the request.

Considered whether the fixed deposit of Rs. 15,000/- in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank should be allowed to continue for a further period.

Mr. K. Somasundaram moved that the fixed deposit be continued for a further period of six months.

Mr. R. B. Nalliah seconded.—Carried.

Considered the sanction of the payment of Rs. 5/- on account of increment Sanitary Inspector Phillips for the period October to December 1926 out of the amount available under head "E 1 (a)".

Mr. R. Subramaniam moved that the payment be sanctioned.

Mr. T. H. Crosette seconded.—Carried.

SUPPLEMENTARY AND TRANSFERRED VOTES.

Considered the sanction of the following supplementary votes and transfers of votes:—

- (a) Rs. 200/- under head "A 2 (b)".
- (b) Rs. 1/37 under head "A 2 (b)".
- (c) Rs. 115/- under head "D 6".
- (d) Rs. 200/- under head "E 2 (a) (b) and (c)".
- (e) Transfer of Rs. 125/- from head "C 2" to "C 3".
- (f) Transfer of Rs. 50/- from head "E 1 (a)" to "A 2 (c)".
- (g) Transfer of Rs. 50/- from head "E 1 (b)" to Head "E 1 (c)" to meet cost of uniform to Sanitary Inspector Patrio supplied by the Medical Department.

Mr. S. Kanagasabai moved that the supplementary votes and transfers of votes be sanctioned.

Mr. R. B. Nalliah seconded.—Carried.

VOTE OF APPRECIATION FOR RETIRING VICE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman moved a vote of appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. R. Sivagurunathan as Vice Chairman of the Council.

Mr. R. Kanagasabai seconded.—Carried.

Considered the election of Vice-Chairman for 1927.

Mr. K. Somasundaram moved that Mr. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy be elected Vice Chairman.

Mr. R. Subramaniam seconded.—Carried.

Tabled letter No. 1575 of December 13, 1926 from the President, Local Government Board re Karsayur Reclamation Grounds.

Mr. S. Kanagasabai moved that the sales of the rents of the public markets within the Council limits already held on the 12th and 27th November 1926 be confirmed under the by laws passed at the last meeting and which have since received the sanction of Government.

Mr. R. Sivagurunathan seconded.—Carried.

Considered the Secretary's Memo re Vehicles and Animals Tax. It was resolved to recover tax on hand carts treating them as single bullock carts.

Considered the notice given by Mr. M. Thamo-therampillai re damage to his car.

Mr. T. H. Crosette moved that Mr. Thamo-therampillai be informed that the Council disclaims liability.

Mr. R. B. Nalliah seconded.—Carried.

Considered the lease of Council lands (Small Lots) for 1927.

Mr. R. B. Nalliah moved that the rents fixed by the Chairman be approved and that if the lessees fail to deposit rents due the Chairman may re-sell the rents or take other necessary actions. With regard to the lots not already leased out action be taken by the Chairman.

Mr. K. Somasundaram seconded.—Carried.

Mahatma's Autobiography.

The following is a further chapter from Mahatma Gandhi's auto biography appearing in last week's "Young India":—

We have seen that the two ships cast anchor in the port of Durban on or about the 18th of December. No passengers are allowed to land at any of the South African ports before being subjected to a thorough medical examination. If the ship has any passenger suffering from a contagious disease, he has to undergo a period of quarantine. As there had been plague in Bombay when we set sail we feared that we might have to go through a brief quarantine. Before the examination every ship has to fly a yellow flag, which is lowered only when the doctor has certified her to be healthy. Relatives and friends of passengers are allowed to come on board only after the yellow flag has been lowered.

Accordingly our ship was flying the yellow flag when the doctor came and examined us. He ordered a five days' quarantine because in his opinion, plague germs took twenty three days at the most to develop. Our ship was therefore ordered to be put in quarantine until the twenty-third day of our sailing from Bombay. But this quarantine order had more than health reasons behind it.

WHITE CLAMOUR FOR REPATRIATION.

The white residents of Durban had been agitating for our repatriation, and the agitation was one of the reasons for the order. Dada Abdulla and Co. kept us regularly informed about the daily happenings in the town. The whites were holding monster meetings every day. They were addressing all kinds of threats and at times offering even inducements to Dada Abdulla and Co. They were ready to indemnify the Company if both the ships should be sent back. But Dada Abdulla & Co. were not the people to be afraid of threats. Seth Abdul Karim Haji Adam was then the managing partner of the ships at the wharf and disembark the passengers at any cost. He was daily sending me detailed letters. Fortunately the late Mr. Manukhial Naazee was then in Durban having gone there to meet me. He was capable and fearless and guided the Indian community. Their advocate Mr. Langton was an equally fearless man. He condemned the conduct of the White residents and advised the community, not merely as their paid advocate, but also as their true friend.

Thus Durban had come the scene of an unequal duel. On one side were a handful of poor Indians and a few of their English friends, and on the other were ranged the White men, strong in arms, in numbers, in education and in wealth. They had also the backing of the State, for the Natal Government openly helped them. Mr. Harry Escombe who was the most influential of the members of the Cabinet openly took part in their meetings.

The real object of the quarantine was thus to coerce the passengers into returning to India by somehow intimidating them or the Agent Company. For now threats began to be addressed to us also: "If you do not go back, you will surely be drowned. But if you consent to return you may even get your passage money." I constantly moved amongst my fellow passengers cheering them up. I also sent messages of comfort to the passengers of the S. S. "Naderi" All of them kept calm and courageous.

SPEECH ON WESTERN CIVILISATION.

We arranged all sorts of games on the ship for the entertainment of the passengers. On Christmas Day the captain invited the saloon passengers to dinner. The principal among these were I and my family. In the speeches after dinner I spoke on Western civilisation. I knew that this was not an occasion for a serious speech. But mine could not be otherwise. I took part in the merriment, but my heart was in the combat that was going on in Durban. For I was the real target. There were two charges against me:

1. That while in India I had indulged in unmerited condemnation of the Natal Whites.
2. That with a view to swamping Natal with Indians I had specially brought the two shipsloads of passengers to settle there.

I was conscious of my responsibility. I knew that Dada Abdulla & Co. had incurred grave risks on my account, the lives of the passengers were in danger and by bringing my family with me I had put them likewise in jeopardy.

But I was absolutely innocent. I had induced no one to go to Natal. I did not know the passengers when they embarked. And with the exception of a couple of relatives, I did not know the name and address of even one of the hundreds of passengers on board. Neither had I said, whilst in India, a word about Whites in Natal that I had not already said in Natal itself. And I had ample evidence in support of all that I had said.

I therefore deplored the civilisation of which the Natal Whites were the fruit, and which they represented and championed. This civilisation had all along been on my mind and I therefore offered my view concerning it in my speech before that little meeting. The captain and other friends gave me a patient hearing and received my speech in the spirit in which it was delivered. I do not know that it in any way changed the course of their lives. But afterwards I had long talks with the captain and other officers regarding the civilisation of the West. I had in my speech described Western civilisation as being, unlike the Eastern, predominantly based on force. The questioners planned me to my faith and one of them (the captain, so far as I can recollect) said to me:

"Supposing the Whites carry out their threats, how will you stand by your principle of non-violence?" To which I replied: "I hope God will give me the courage and the sense to forgive them and to refrain from bringing them to law. I have no anger towards them. I am only sorry for their ignorance and their narrowness. I know that they sincerely believe that what they are doing today is right and proper. I have no reason therefore to be angry with them."

The questioner smiled, possibly distrustfully.

ALLOWED TO LAND AT LAST.

Thus the days dragged on their weary way. The termination of quarantine was still indefinite. The Quarantine Officer said that the matter had passed out of his hands, and that as soon as he had orders from the Government he would permit us to land.

Continued up.

What is Rural Reconstruction?

DR. RAY'S LECTURE.

"The cry of 'Back to the Land' has been the war cry of our politicians for years; it has also been the cry of the State. You know pretty well it is all ending in smoke and perhaps it will soon be forgotten. You know why the cry of village reconstruction has been a failure till now. Because every one who has got the benefit of English education, everyone who thinks that he belongs to the educated classes, everyone who joins in the cry has been fighting shy of the village, has been keeping away from the village and has been raising the cry only in the cities and towns.

"I have been keeping with some of you ever since I have come here and I find bitterness expressed against what you call the intrusion of the Madrasses. If you come to Calcutta there are many more Madrasses than here and yet we don't grudge it. After all, do not forget, friends, the Madrasses have conferred immense benefits upon Mysore. You know very well that the late Mr. Seshadri Aiyar is regarded as one of the makers of Modern Mysore (cheers) and there have been others making your country progress equally well. You are improving yourselves very fast and no doubt in a few years the Madrassa officials would be rare. Who are the people that are advancing the money for the commerce and trade of the land, even in Mysore? Who are the wholesale purchasers of the produce of your land including the opium? Who are the exporters of your thing? Are they Mysoreans? You know Bengal is a rice producing country and yet in whose hands is the rice trade, the jute trade, or any other trade in Bengal or elsewhere? Are they Mysoreans who run the trade of your province or are they the Marwaris, the Multanwars or the Memons of Cutch? Who are your millionaires? Friends, the situation must give us pause before we raise that most unpractical cry for the leaves and shade of appointment. Every country in the West which is held to be industrial is fast realising the importance of indigenous agriculture. How is your agriculture and how are your agricultural classes? Though you are barely seven or eight per cent who are living in towns, yet you forget the call of the village and set up a huge cry for the appointments in the towns. Why not the middle classes go back to the land, cultivate it themselves and become villagers? Is it indolence to work in the field among the peasants and ploughmen? You say you feel the position very acutely, you feel that the trade and commerce of your country is not in your hands and you say, 'What to do?' You see that your jute, your oil seed, opium and other produce are bought and sent away, you see that in Bengal for piecegoods alone we import thirty five crores of rupees worth year after year, you see all this, you feel that your country is being impoverished day by day and yet you say you cannot help it. Can you say that, I ask, where your land and your village calls for you every minute that you stay in the city and idle away your lives on small allowances? When the average income of an Indian per day is seven ples and that of the Englishman is seven rupees the shame of aping the Westerner in the cigar and dress and motor car is not worth the trial or the cost. That is the state of the country and you will better realise it if you just go out of this fine city and its climate into those remote villages where I had been the other day; and, my friends, the condition is much the same and needs no telling. To realise your object of village work it is you that must actually go out to the village, to live there, and work with your own spade and hammer, forgetting the city and its illusions. That is the sort of answer I would give to the Agricultural Commission. After all, these commissions and committees are a sort of picnic affair got up at the expense of the taxpayer. Do not think I am speaking harshly or sentimentally, but ask, is your Commission truly going to better the lot of the poor ryot? Are you going to benefit him by starting more Colleges or importing foreign implements of modern scientific agriculture? Is it the question of Europeanisation or Indianisation that is of value to him?"

"I was speaking of the necessity for changing your inability, for your getting another, healthier and more national outlook and ambition. With Carlyle I am emphasising the idea of plain living and high thinking. Where is the incompatibility, I ask, in your getting educated and then living in a village as a cultivator? Other men have done it, men who had the grit enough to be independent, men who cared for the prosperity of their country. How are you getting to be? Your great authors and thinkers, your great builders of social and religious systems, were they barbarians or divilises? Were they villagers or townfolk, simple men or fashionists? Do not imagine that by sending your young men into the Agricultural Colleges of England or America we are going about the right direction as regards our village reconstruction, or that we are doing much when we sit in the cities and talk about the village work. When the Officer goes into the village with honest intentions about him and with lived servants, tents and official atmosphere about him, the villagers stay in their homes and severely leave him alone. After a fine time of it he comes back and makes a report that the Indian ryot is unchangeable and unchangeable. It is the same case with some workers also, who when they did go out into the villages have yet failed to accomplish anything because they gave themselves airs and erected an artificial gulf between them and the villagers.

"Make your homes in the country and stay there. Your noble and patriotic ruler, I read the other day, in building a model village, but what that work would be if every one of you Mysoreans failed to go to the villages and build them anew in the new spirit you have imbibed by your culture, in the new hope that you have cherished and in the new way that would enrich the village and unfetter the country to freedom and joy." (Applause). —The "Hindu".

Continued.

At last ultimatums were served on the passengers and me. We were told to submit if we would escape with our lives. In our reply the passengers and I both maintained our right to land at Port Natal and intimated our determination to enter Natal at any risk.

At the end of twenty three days the ships were permitted to enter the harbor and orders permitting the passengers to land were passed.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government timber lying at the Jaffna Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, on Wednesday, January 5, 1927, at 9.30 a.m.:

- Lot I 125 Palo logs.
- " II 1000 Vallis Class A.
- " III 1000 Vallis Class B.
- " IV 2000 Patchebus Class A.
- " V 50 Special Palo posse.

J. D. BARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.
Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, December 18, 1926.
G. 712.

NOTICE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL WORKS

Rural Education District Committee, Jaffna
Salary Rs. 100 (one hundred) per mensem with a travelling allowance of Rs. 25 (twenty five) per mensem.

Written applications will be received up to 15th January, 1927, by the Chairman, Jaffna Rural Education District Committee, College House, Ramasathan College, Chunnakam, for the above post, from candidates who have completed a course of instruction at the Government Technical Schools in Building Construction, and obtained a certificate; or who, holding similar qualification, have had at least two years experience in Building Work in the Public Works Department; or who, holding similar qualifications, have served under approved Building Contractors, and have a practical knowledge of building works and are skilled in the preparation of Plans, Specifications and Estimates for Building Works.

Applicants should state age, and previous history, and forward copies of certificates of qualifications and Character.

F. RAMANATHAN,
Chairman,
Jaffna Rural Education District Committee,
23rd December, 1926.
G. 714.

Newly Arrived!
Best Sort!!

READY FOR SALE.

Teak timber of the finest quality.

Teak squares ranging from 6 feet to 30 feet in length, width being 9 to 24 inches.

Long logs are few in number.

Apply sharp to avoid disappointment. Can be had from our depots both at Tondamanar and Jaffna.

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TO SAVE TIME, LABOUR AND WASTE
Finest Chille and Specially mixed and Coriander Powder, ground soft from purest produce.

Ready for immediate use by dissolving the required quantity—no grinding.

1lb. packet 11as.

Finest Bath Specially ground soft from Powder. the purest soap (soap nut)

Ready for instant use. 1lb packet 7as.

Postage extra. 5as. per lb. Ceylon and Rs 1 4, per 5lbs for Malaya. Cash with Order. Larger quantities packed to order.

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Q. 76

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Q. 79.

Kashmir Fruits and Nuts.

11 lbs. fresh thin-skin Walnuts, dessert Apples or Hazelnuts, Rs. 5.8. 11 lbs. fresh thin-skin Almonds, stoneless, sweet Apricots, Figs, Raisins, or Currants, Rs. 13. 5 lbs. tin Pure Honey, Rs. 8, ure Saffron per tola, Rs. 3. Postage included.

DAR BROS., SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

Q. 77.

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